

# CONTENTS

PART 01 新种文献基本框架

PART 02 细菌和放线菌的区别

PART 03 新老版本的不同

PART 04 细节决定成败



# 写作基本框架



## 摘要

#### **Abstract**

XXX,isolated from XXXX, Analysis of 16S rRNA gene sequences, revealed that the isolate was closely related to members of the genus XXX(属), sharing the highest sequence similarities with XXXX(标株) (相似率).

The DNA G+C content was Xmol%

The major cellular fatty acids were .....

The total polar lipids were .....

The major isoprenoid quinone was .......

Polyphasic genotypic analysis indicated that strain XXX represents a novel species of the genus XXX (属), The name XXXX sp. nov. is proposed for this novel species. The type strain is XXX (=保藏号).

# 写作基本框架



#### 实验方法及分析



# 写作基本框架





## 细菌和放线菌的区别

放线菌

- ■基生菌丝
- ■孢子
- ■培养特征



### 全基因组草图

#### 1、仪器和方法

Whole-genome sequencing was carried out at the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (www.nite.go.jp) by using a combined method of shotgun sequencing using the 454 GS FLX+ system (Roche) and paired-end sequencing using the Miseq and Hiseq1000 sequencing systems(Illumina). Newbler version 2.6 (Roche) was used for assembly.

#### 2、描述

- →Genome sequencing showed that the genome of KF707T consisted of chromosome and one plasmid.
- → The DNA G+C content of strain KF707T was 65.5 mol% of chromosome and 60.5 mol% of plasmid.
- →Sequencing of the KF707T genome produced an annotated genome size of approximately 6.18 Mbp (5755 putative open reading frames).
- ↑The genome consisted of 4.65 Mb with a DNA G+C content of 64.3 mol%. A total of 4371 genes were predicted and, of those, 4300 were protein coding genes and 71 were RNA genes.

# Description

### 更趋于简洁化

Cells are Gram-stain-negative, aerobic, motile, straight rods,1.5–2.0 μm long and 0.7–0.9 μm wide. Colonies are circular and white with entire edges. Able to grow at 30–37 °C and have no tolerance to 8 % NaCl. Positive for catalase, oxidase, nitrate reduction and gelatin liquefaction, but negative for arginine dihydrolase and indole production activity. In the API20NE test, positive for utilization of glucose, D mannose, N-acethyl-D-glucosamine, maltose, sodium citrate and phenyl acetate. Negative for utilization of the following carbon sources: L-arabinose, D-mannitol, potassium gluconate, n-capric acid and di-malic acid. The major cellular fatty acids (10 %) are iso-C15: 0 and C16: 1w7c/C16: 1w6c

#### 老版本

#### **Acknowledgements**

This study was supported by a grant from the Presidium of RAS 'Molecular and Cell Biology', by the Federal Agency for Science and Innovations of the Russian Federation (State Contract 02.518.11. 7169) and by a grant from Presidium Far-Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences (09-III-A-06\_227).

### 新版本

#### Funding information

This research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (project nos. 31500009 and 31560002) and the Doctor Foundation of Formation (project no. 2014BB008).

#### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

### 参考文献

#### 老版本

#### References

Arahal, D. R., Macián, M. C., Garay, E. & Pujalte, M. J. (2005). Thalassobius mediterraneus gen. nov., sp. nov., and reclassification of Ruegeria gelatinovorans as Thalassobius gelatinovorans comb. nov. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 55, 2371–2376.

Bligh, E. G. & Dyer, W. J. (1959). A rapid method of total lipid extraction and purification. *Can J Biochem Physiol* 37, 911–917.

Boettcher, K. J., Geaghan, K. K., Maloy, A. P. & Barber, B. J. (2005). *Roseovarius crassostreae* sp. nov., a member of the *Roseobacter* clade and the apparent cause of juvenile oyster disease (JOD) in cultured Eastern oysters. *Int J Syst Evol Microbiol* 55, 1531–1537.

Buchan, A., Gonzalez, J. M. & Moran, M. A. (2005). Overview of the marine *Roseobacter* lineage. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 71, 5665-5677.

#### 新版本

#### References

- Hugh R, Leifson E. The proposed neotype strains of Pseudomonas Aeruginosa (Schroeter 1872) Migula 1900. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 1964;14:69–84.
- Pascual J, Lucena T, Ruvira MA, Giordano A, Gambacorta A et al. Pseudomonas litoralis sp. nov., isolated from Mediterranean seawater. Int J Syst Evol Microbiol 2012;62:438–444.
- van der Meer JR. Genetic adaptation of bacteria to chlorinated aromatic compounds. FEMS Microbiol Rev 1994;15:239–249.
- Furukawa K, Kimura N. Biochemistry and genetics of PCB metabolism. Environ Health Perspect 1995;103:21–23.



细节

Fatty acid	KF707 <sup>T</sup>	S
Saturated:		
C <sub>10:0</sub>	0.43	
C <sub>12:0</sub>	3.32	
C <sub>13:0</sub>		
C <sub>14:0</sub>	ND	
C <sub>15:0</sub>	-	
C <sub>16:0</sub>	8.16	
C <sub>17:0</sub>	ND	
C <sub>18:0</sub>	0.27	
Unsaturated:		
$C_{14:1}\omega 5c$	0.07	
$C_{15:1}\omega 6c$	ND	
$C_{16:1}\omega 9c$	1.84	
$C_{18:1}\omega 6c$	ND	
$C_{18:1}\omega 9c$	1.51	
$C_{18:1}\omega7c$	1.18	
$C_{17:1}\omega 8c$	0.13	
$C_{16:1}\omega 5c$	ND	
Hydroxy:		
C <sub>10:0</sub> 2-OH	0.09	
C <sub>10:0</sub> 3-OH	0.12	
C <sub>12:0</sub> 2-OH	0.04	
C <sub>12:0</sub> 3-OH	2.17	
C <sub>13:0</sub> 2-OH	0.28	
C <sub>15:0</sub> 3-OH	ND	
iso-C <sub>11:0</sub> 3-OH	1.4	
iso-C <sub>12:0</sub> 3-OH	0.11	
iso-C <sub>13:0</sub> 3-OH	3.52	
iso-C <sub>15:0</sub> 3-OH	ND	
Cyclopropane acids:		
C <sub>17:0</sub> cyclo	0.15	
C <sub>19:0</sub> cyclo ω8c	ND	
You have about		

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Raffinose	-	+	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rhamnose	-	+	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	D-Xylose	-	+	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gelatin liquefaction	-	+	
Predominant cellular i- $C_{16:0}$ (30.0 %), ai- i- $C_{14:0}$ (7.0 %), ai- $C_{15:0}$ if atty acids $C_{15:0}$ (20.7 %), ai- (25.9 %), i- $C_{16:0}$ (25.2 %), $C_{16:0}$ (8.7 %), i-	Urease	-	-	
fatty acids $C_{15:0}$ (20.7 %), ai- (25.9 %), i- $C_{16:0}$ (25.2 %), $C_{16:0}$ (8.7 %), i-	Starch hydrolysis	+	+	
		C <sub>15:0</sub> (20.7 %), ai- C <sub>17:0</sub> (14.9 %), i-	(25.9 %), i-C <sub>16:0</sub> (25.2 %), C <sub>16:0</sub> (8.7 %),	i

